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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic
Conference for Africa

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10-21 November 1986

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

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2. Election of Officers
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
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ANNOTATIONS OF THE AGENDA

1. Opening of the Conference

The Conference will be declared open by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa at the headquarters of the Commission on Monday 10 November 1986 at 10:00 a.m.

2. Election of Officers

The Conference will elect a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Second Vice-Chairman and a Rapporteur in accordance with rules 14 and 15 of the Commission's rules of procedure. The officers so elected will hold office for the duration of the Conference.

3. Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of work

In accordance with rule 9 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the Conference will adopt its agenda, the rules of procedure and the report on credentials.

4. The status of cartography in Africa

(a) Reports of national and all agencies in mapping in Africa should present the current status of cartographic activities in geodesy, precise levelling, air photography, photogrammetry, basic topographical mapping, cadastre, remote sensing, thematic mapping (such as geological, hydrogeological, soils, census, atlases, urban and rural planning), etc. including information on equipment and new techniques. African national reports should, in addition, highlight: the measures taken by their governments to set up national cartographic institutions where they do not exist; or measures taken to strengthen existing ones.

(b) With regard to standardization of geographical names, representatives of linguistic divisions in Africa are required to present reports on their divisional activities highlighting advances made in implementing various recommendations on geographical names.

(c) All other contributions should be along the lines enumerated in (a) above. ECA will also present a report on its findings with regard to the African mapping situation.

(d) The contribution of cartography and remote sensing efforts towards protection and monitoring of the environment, and food production sufficiency should also be mentioned.

5. Standardization of specifications for topographic maps in Africa

The ECA secretariat will present a report of the meeting of the group of experts on the standardization of specifications for topographical maps (E/ECA/NRD/CART/15) for consideration and adoption by the Conference.

5. Manpower development

Presentation should deal with:

- (a) existing training structures in Africa at national and regional levels.
- (b) training institutions outside Africa accepting African trainees.

In respect of (a) and (b) above, reports should provide entry level, training profiles and figures for African trainees trained or in training by end of December 1985.

- (c) evaluating of the present local manpower situation and training needs of countries of member States by level and by specialisation for the next five years.

7. Technical co-operation

The following issues will be addressed:

- (a) Intra-African co-operation in training as well as in the execution of cartographic and remote sensing projects;
- (b) Co-operation with non-African countries in training and in the execution of cartographic and remote sensing projects including future prospects.

8. Integrated continental geodetic and gravimetric networks in Africa

In dealing with projects under this agenda item:

- (i) the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing as the executing agency for ADCS project will present a progress report;
- (ii) African computing centres will also present their reports on data processing;
- (iii) The Commission for Geodesy in Africa will present a report on the decisions of the third symposium on Geodesy in Africa.

9. Research and development on recent techniques in Cartography and remote sensing

Institutions or national organizations which carried out or are carrying out research in all fields of cartography and remote sensing are invited to present a synthesis of their work. The Conference will review the findings and their possible applications.

10. Year of Cartography in Africa

As a commemorative event for the Year, there will be the following functions:

- (a) Key-note addresses on "Cartography for Development" will be delivered by invited speakers.
- (b) The Regional Organizing Committee will report on the outcome of the commemorative activities.

11. Adoption of the report

The Conference will examine the draft report, make the necessary amendments and adopt it.

12. Date and venue of the Seventh Conference

The Standing Committee, established to ensure administrative and technical arrangements for the Conference and which met in Addis Ababa in February 1986, recommended that the Conference should determine the venue of the Seventh Conference and fix the dates for convening it. Concrete offers to host the Seventh Conference will be examined at plenary.

13. Closure of the Conference

The Conference will be declared closed by the Executive Secretary of the Commission on Friday, 21 November 1986.

There will be an exhibition of maps and other cartographic equipment and materials throughout the duration of the Conference.



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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic
Conference for Africa

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10-17 November 1986

LC/NAIROBI

REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY THE FIFTH UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL
CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR AFRICA

1. The Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa which was held at Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt, from 28 February to 7 March 1983 adopted sixteen resolutions embracing all fields of surveying and mapping including remote sensing. The majority of these resolutions appealed to member States, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Commission for Geodesy in Africa, the African Association of Cartography and certain international and regional organizations to take certain measures with a view to implementing the relevant decisions of the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa. The purpose of this report is therefore to give the Conference a brief account of the various actions taken towards the implementation of the following resolutions and the difficulties encountered.

Resolution 1 (V): Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic
Conference for Africa

2. In this resolution, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa was requested to convene the Sixth Conference at its headquarters in Addis Ababa within the first quarter of 1986, unless it received, within six months from March 1983, an offer for hosting from a member State.
3. In July 1983, the Executive Secretary in his circular letter ECO/1/3 made enquiries from all the members who, among them, would be willing to host the Conference. Between October 1983 and September 1984 only nine governments of the member States namely: Tanzania, Sudan, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Ghana, Zambia, Mauritius, Tunisia and Nigeria replied, regretting their inability to host the Conference. As no more responses were received, the Executive Secretary in March 1985 approved that the secretariat of the Commission should convene the Conference at its headquarters, in Addis Ababa, and fixed the dates 10 to 21 November 1986 for the duration of the Conference.
4. On 5 May 1986, the Executive Secretary sent letters of invitations to the Ministries of Foreign/External Affairs of the governments of member States, Associate member States, all relevant United Nations Agencies and Organizations, International and regional organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations etc to invite their officials in-charge of surveying and mapping as well as experts in the afore-mentioned fields including remote sensing to attend the Conference. Several heads of Survey Organizations, attending meetings at which they were representing their governments on the Governing Council's of the Regional Centres, were reminded of their early preparations for the Conference (contribution of papers to the agenda items of the Conference) and the commemoration of the Year of Cartography in Africa. In accordance with custom and also because very few responses confirming attendance were received from the governments of member States at the end of August 1986, the secretariat issued reminders to all the governments in September/October 1986, calling for the particulars of their nominations and the papers they were contributing at the Conference.

5. Due to the financial crisis in the United Nations which affected the budgetary allocations for travels, conferences, meetings etc, among other objects of expenditure, the Executive Secretary, in the first week of October 1986, informed all the governments of a reduction in the number of days previously scheduled for the Conference: consequently, the duration of the Conference is now 10 to 17 November 1986, with the venue still at the Commission's headquarters in Addis Ababa.

Resolution 2(V): Future United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa

6. As far as this resolution is concerned, the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa convened the meeting of the Standing Committee for the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa from 27 February to 1 March 1986. The meeting identified the following causes for the low level of performance and poor attendance at previous Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa:

- poor country reports;
- protracted delay in concluding hosting agreements with governments;
- reports presented to the Conference which had been previously presented to other Conferences did not appeal to most participants;
- lack of funds at national level for conference participation;
- short notice in convening the conference;
- lack of clarity on the central theme of the Conference.

7. It also discussed in great depth measures which should be taken to ensure the success of future Conferences, including this present one. The report of the meeting is annexed to this report for discussion and adoption of the recommendation therein by this Conference.

8. Operative paragraph 2 of the resolution called upon the United Nations headquarters to provide financial assistance for the convening of future Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa. This was taken with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) of the United Nations headquarters which has responsibility for the convening of the Regional Cartographic Conferences for the other Regional Commissions. In addition to «moral» support which was confirmed an allocation of the sum of \$US18,500 was

approved in the budget for 1986 to cover sundry expenses in the operational activities of the Cartography and Remote Sensing Unit of the secretariat, including assisting member States in establishing their national committees for the Year of Cartography in Africa.

Resolution 3(V): Establishment of a series of topographic maps of 1:250,000

9. As far as this resolution is concerned, the secretariat of the Commission convened an experts group meeting in Addis Ababa from 28 October to 1 November 1985. The report of the meeting has been prepared as a separate Conference paper (E/ECA/NRD/CART/15).

10. No request was received for assistance in mobilising resources for compilation of a homogenous set of maps; the secretariat, however, approached the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi to assist in printing the atlases of the Cartographic Inventory Project for Africa. There are twelve atlases of the Inventory, each containing 13 index sheets of basic cartographic data for planning and development.

Resolution 4 (V) Hydrogeological map of Africa

11. This is an OAU project which is being executed by the African Association of Cartography. ECA was represented at the Second meeting of experts on the project, which took place in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 5 to 7 December 1983. The Association's Secretary-General may wish to report on the progress achieved so far.

Resolution 5(V): Offers for Training facilities

12. Members who have taken advantage of the offers for training nationals made by Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Nigeria and Tunisia may wish to make statement at the Conference.

Resolution 6(V): Evaluation of training institutions and their structures in Africa

13. There are four operative paragraphs of this resolution. The Chief Executives of the two Regional Centres at Ile-Ife (Nigeria) and Nairobi (Kenya) will be reporting on the operational activities of their Centres including the membership gains since the last Conference in 1983. A joint mission by the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Association of Cartography to assess the training requirements of each member State and the various levels at which such training will be required could not be undertaken for lack of financial and human resources due to the financial crisis in the United Nations; however, questionnaires were sent out to collect the information which could have been used in such analysis but, regrettably, these were not returned in adequate number to justify such an exercise. ECA, with the only available resources, undertook missions to Uganda, Mozambique, Republics of Benin and Mali and Burkina Faso where their manpower needs in cartography and remote sensing were ascertained; the reports of the missions were sent to the governments. With the observations made during the missions on the manpower situation in the countries visited, ECA was able to make substantial technical input into the training programmes of the two Centres to meet the requirements of the member States in manpower development in cartography and remote sensing. As far as operative paragraph four is concerned, ECA was closely associated with the physical and curriculum developments of the two Centres whose Governing Council meetings were personally chaired by the Executive Secretary of the ECA. The two Centres were assisted in mobilizing funds for implementing their programmes. The two Chief Executives of the Centres may wish to expatiate further on these statements.

Resolution 7(V): Training courses offered by the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland

14. The Economic Commission for Africa was not aware of any course(s) organized by the two offers.

Resolution 8(V): African Doppler Survey

15. This resolution consists of three Sections, A, B and C. As far as Section A is concerned, ECA provided necessary logistic support to the Implementing Agency of the African Doppler Survey Project (ADOS), by following closely, and being associated with, the execution of the project. Two post-ADOS training seminars were conducted in Nairobi and Yamoussoukro in 1985 towards transfer of the technology for satellite geodesy.

16. As regards Section B, member States were expected to implement it.

17. Regarding implementation of Section C, the secretariat made enquiries from the governments of Socialist Ethiopia and Madagascar which «sister» countries they would like to get associated with for the observation of Doppler points in their countries. No response was received from either of them.

18. The Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi which is the implementing agency is expected to submit a comprehensive report on the ADOS project.

Resolution 9 (V): Geodetic data bank

19. The Commission for Geodesy in Africa (CGA) which has made efforts in establishing central and sub-regional data banks will be expected to report on its activities in this regard.

Resolution 10(V): Directory of Cartographic Training Centres

20. It was not possible to compile the directory for lack of information from the member States. Questionnaires sent out to all the member States which could form the basis of the compilation were not returned. Resultantly, no action could be taken on the recommendation contained in operative paragraph 2 of the resolution concerning possible regionalization of certain national cartographic institutions/Centres.

Recommendation 11 (V): Cartographic inventory of basic data
for Africa

21. The negotiation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) reported by the Economic Commission for Africa at the Fifth Conference for co-publication of the atlases of the inventory broke down on technical grounds. Thereafter, assistance sought from other sources for publication of the atlases did not, up till now, materialize. The secretariat was left with no option than to entrust the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi, with the printing of the atlases as soon as it has the means to do so. Reports reaching the secretariat from the Centre showed that the technical preparations are on hand and, printing will soon commence.

Resolution 12 (V): Standardization of Geographical names

22. Member States and the Economic Commission for Africa, collaborating with the African Association of Cartography, are called upon to implement the resolution. Member States may wish to report on their activities towards the standardization of geographical names in their respective countries.

23. As funds are not available to sensitize member States due to the financial crisis in the United Nations, it was not possible to organize seminars in each of the existing divisions as required by the resolution and, hence, no assistance could be rendered in a realistic manner to the African member States which are yet to set up their national geographical names committees.

Resolution 13 (V): Declaration of Year of Cartography in Africa

24. As this is a substantive item on the agenda of the Conference, a separate paper (E/ECA/NRD/CART/2G) has been prepared; there is, therefore, no need for duplication.

Resolution 14 (V): Co-ordination

25. In pursuance of operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this resolution, the Chief Executives of the ECA- and OAU-sponsored Regional and sub-regional institutions have been attending relevant meetings of the ECA Conference of Ministers and of the OAU Council of Ministers.

26. The annual meetings of the Conference of Chief Executives of the ECA-sponsored institutions took place regularly since the fifth Conference, the last one was hosted by the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi in January 1986. At these meetings, the work programmes of the institutions are among the issues discussed in great depth with a view to harmonizing their activities to avoid unnecessary duplication. The ECA Conference of Ministers appointed an ad hoc committee, by its resolution 477(XVIII), «to undertake an assessment of the objectives and operations of the various existing multinational institutions established under the aegis of the Commission and the Organization of African Unity with a view to making proposals as to their continued relevance and effectiveness and to advise on ways and means by which their activities may be better rationalized, co-ordinated, harmonized and/or integrated...»

27. The ad hoc Committee submitted its final report to the ECA Conference of Ministers which adopted its resolution 550(XX), a copy of which is annexed to this report, which recommended, inter alia,

- (a) the merger of the African Remote Sensing Council and the African Association of Cartography; and
- (b) the existence of the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys (RECTAS); Ile-Ife (Nigeria), the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi (Kenya) and the Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) as separate entities, their viability having been confirmed by the ad hoc Committee in its report. The work of the Committee made it unnecessary to convene another meeting of the regional or sub-regional cartographic organizations as required by the resolution.

Resolution 15 (V): Publication of technical papers

28. In this resolution, the Economic Commission for Africa, in co-operation with the Egyptian Survey Authority, was requested to publish a volume of the technical papers of the Fifth Conference. As it is not usual for the United Nations headquarters to provide funds for publishing proceedings of Conferences, etc, ECA, on its own, could not undertake the publication and was also not in a position to meet the Egyptian Survey Authority's requests for materials for which funds were not previously provided. If the Conference so directs, the materials in their possession may be turned over by ECA and the Egyptian Survey Authority to any survey organization which offers to undertake the publication of the technical papers of the Fifth Conference.

ANNEX I

REPORT OF THE
MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE
SIXTH UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC
CONFERENCE FOR AFRICA

The meeting was attended by the following:

Dr. Peter N. Mwanza, ECA
Mr. Funso Olujohungbe, ECA
Mr. E. Kasaija Nyakana, ECA
Chief Oluwole Coker, CGA
Mr. Asfaw Fanta, AAC and Ethiopia
Mr. Hadgu G. Medhin, Ethiopia

1. In his opening statement, Dr. Mwanza, on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the ECA, welcomed the participants and expressed special tribute to Chief Coker who had travelled such a long journey at his own expense because of his long standing dedication to the science and technology of cartography. He expressed his appreciation for the meeting facilities made available to the Standing Committee meeting by the Ethiopian Mapping Agency.
2. He outlined the steps that were taken to prepare working documents to enable the meeting have some starting point for its deliberations. He mentioned that Dr. Chedly Fezzani, Secretary-General of the AAC had participated in the preparation of the draft provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda as well as the draft programme of work for the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (UNRCCA). The main innovation he wished to see were an agenda that had a clear focus on specific subjects. He preferred to see a Conference that would deal with real issues; he would also like to have lead papers on a theme and specific topics of the items of the agenda and enhanced presentation.
3. With regard to the report of the Conference, he hoped that the Committee would advise on how the Conference would come out with few precise and clear recommendations which are implementable.

4. In order to advance its work, the meeting elected:

Dr. Mwanza, Chairman

Mr. Funso Olujohungbe, Vice-Chairman

Mr. E. Kasaija Nyakana, Secretary

5. The Committee agreed on the following agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Venue
3. Review of the 5th UNRCCA and previous Conferences
4. Structure of the Conference
5. Documents and Documentation
6. Participation
7. Report of the meeting

6. The Committee established its hours of work as follows:

Thursday - 10:30-13:00

15:00-17:00

Friday - 09:00-13:00

15:00-17:00

Venue of the Conference (agenda item 2)

7. An account was given by a representative of the ECA on the steps which were taken to implement resolution 1(v) of the Fifth Conference. The meeting endorsed ECA's decision to hold the Conference at Africa Hall in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Review of the fifth UNRCCA (agenda item 3)

8. The Standing Committee reviewed the performance of the fifth UNRCCA and identified the following for the low level of performance and poor attendance:

- poor country reports;
- protracted delay in concluding hosting agreements with governments;
- reports presented to the Conference which had been previously presented to other Conferences did not appeal to most participants;

- lack of funds at national level for conference participation;
- short notice in convening the conference;
- lack of clarity on the central theme of the conference.

9. The Committee requested ECA to send out, without further delay, official invitations as well as contacting heads of cartographic institutions informing them of the Conference and the invitations to their governments. In summing up, the Chairman assured the meeting that action would be taken immediately.

Structure and organization of the Conference (agenda item 4)

10. The Committee explored possibilities of finding sponsors for African participants. It was decided to advise those who express a desire to ask their governments to approach co-operating agencies and manufacturers of survey equipment.

11. With regard to the direction of the Conference, it was decided that the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action be the main focus and that all topics should be geared to its realization.

12. A suggestion was made to integrate remote sensing in the title of future Cartographic Conferences for Africa.

Documents and Documentation (agenda item 5)

13. The meeting after studying the draft agenda together with the draft provisional annotated agenda, recommended the agendas appearing as Annex to this report. In the ensuing discussions, the meeting mandated the ECA secretariat to prepare the main bodies of agenda items 1 to 3, and 11 to 13.

Participation (agenda item 6)

14. With regard to improvement in participation by member States, the meeting advocated early invitations for all future conferences to enable governments and institutions plan well ahead and provide allocations within their budgets for participations. Furthermore, ECA was urged to intensify its efforts, and extend its range of contacts particularly among heads of national cartographic institutions to ensure their attendance.

15. The Standing Committee after examining the draft report, made necessary amendments and adopted it.

16. The Vice-Chairman in his closing statement expressed satisfaction with the success of the meeting of the Standing Committee. He thanked Chief Oluwale Coker, ex-President of the Commission for Geodesy in Africa, for having spared his valuable time and money to attend the meeting and to the Ethiopian Mapping Agency, particularly to its General Manager, for the maximum co-operation as well as the provision of conference facilities that contributed to the success of the meeting.

17. Responding briefly to closing statement, Chief Coker expressed his appreciation for the efficiency the meeting had been chaired and asked that his thanks should also be conveyed to the Chairman of the meeting. He also expressed gratitude to the participants from the Ethiopian Mapping Agency for providing a homely atmosphere and the valuable contributions to the success of the meeting.

18. The meeting closed at 13:30 hrs on Saturday, 1 March 1986.

ANNEX I
PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
4. The status of Cartography in Africa
5. Standardization of specifications for topographical maps in Africa
6. Manpower development
7. Technical co-operation
8. Integrated continental geodetic and gravimetric networks in Africa
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ANNEX II

550 (XX). Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by resolution 477 (XVIII) on ECA- and OAU-sponsored institutions

The Conference of Ministers,)

Recalling its resolution 477 (XVIII) which established an Ad Hoc Committee composed of 10 member States to evaluate the multinational institutions established under the aegis of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity and to make proposals concerning their continued usefulness and effectiveness and ways in which their activities can be better rationalized, co-ordinated, harmonized and/or integrated,

Recalling further its resolutions 519 (XIX), which called upon the Ad Hoc Committee to make a more comprehensive study than the one it had submitted to its tenth meeting, to make positive specific suggestions for the co-ordination, harmonization and/or merger of the activities of the ECA- and OAU-sponsored institutions, including the possible dissolution of some of those institutions, and, before finalizing its report, to hold discussions with the chief executives of the ECA- and OAU-sponsored institutions,

Having considered the final report of the Ad Hoc Committee and having noted the lack of financial and political support by the member States for the institutions, together with various factors taken into consideration by the Ad Hoc Committee in the preparation of its final report,

1. Approves the following recommendations contained therein:

(a) That all the institutions without exception are useful and address themselves to issues and problems in respect of which Africa is still sadly deficient, namely trained manpower, information, research capability and services in various technical, economic and social sectors;

(b) That the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU should ascertain from the Governments of the States belonging to the institutions they sponsor whether they are still interested in the institutions and obtain from them solemn declarations of intent to support the institutions financially; in the event of affirmation, that they should request immediate payment of 25 per cent of the arrears owed and the remainder within five years;

(c) That the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU should ascertain from the host Governments of the institutions sponsored by them the extent to which they will undertake to support the existence and development of their institutions for a given period in case of extreme difficulties resulting from non-payment of membership contributions;

(d) That the Executive Secretary should report the findings in respect of paragraphs (a) and (b) above to the twelfth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers;

(e) That there should be adequately staffed co-ordination units within the Cabinet Office of the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary General of OAU and within the host Governments to follow more actively and on a continuous basis the activities of the institutions sponsored by them and comment on the proposed work programmes of the institutions before presentation to their respective governing bodies, so as to achieve co-ordination;

(f) That the institutions should explore ways in which they can raise revenues in order to reduce contributions from their member States and, on their part, African Governments should as much as possible patronize the institutions as major instruments for the promotion of collective self-reliance;

(g) That in order to reduce costs, the institutions should, *inter alia*, be selective in drawing up their programmes, keep travel costs to a minimum and not pay the expenses of the members of their various organs attending meetings;

(h) That the bulletin which ECA currently produces on the activities of its sponsored institutions should continue and be very widely diffused, and that OAU should consider doing the same for its sponsored institutions; with the help of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), the activities of the institutions should be kept in public view through national news agencies and other information media;

2. With respect to the co-ordination of the activities of and merger of the institutions:

(a) Decides that where options have been proposed in the final report of the Ad Hoc Committee, other than in the case of the Regional Centre on Solar Energy, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU should convene a meeting of the host Governments concerned, participating member States and donor agencies that participate in the financing of the institutions to examine the options proposed and to express their views;

(b) Confirms the recommendations contained in the final report of the Ad Hoc Committee concerning those institutions where no options have been proposed and which are to remain as separate institutions;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU to enter into consultations and negotiations with the host Governments, participating member States and donor agencies concerned as regards new commitments and facilities which would make it possible to cost the options proposed in respect of the co-ordination of the activities of and merger of institutions and select the best course of action to be adopted, and requests the Executive-Secretary of ECA to report on the outcome to the twelfth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

Table Summary of recommendations

Institution	Options for policy	Remarks
Development		
RIPS and IFORD	1. To remain as separate institutions.	Member States would have to renew and honour their commitments and host governments may have to provide more facilities, especially if UNEPA support should dwindle.
	2. To remain in their present locations but run as one institute with a single governing body.	The extra costs of travelling between the two institutions (e.g. in the exchange of lecturers) would have to be balanced against any saving in costs (e.g. from a single rather than two governing bodies).
	3. To be merged into one bilingual institution in one location.	The host government would have to be prepared to provide for more facilities than exist at present in either location. Cost of bilingualism would have to be considered.
	4. To be merged with IDEP and/or ACARTSOD.	This may have to be considered over the long term, depending on discussion with UNEPA. There must be a stage at which population studies become integrated with studies on socio-economic development.
IDEP and ACARTSOD	1. To remain as separate institutions.	Member States would have to renew and honour their commitments and host governments may have to provide more support than they bargained for in an interim period before more resources can be mobilized from member States.
	2. To be run as a single institution for economic and social development with two campuses in the existing locations and a single governing body.	The saving in cost will be minimal, resulting mainly from one rather than two governing bodies and the possibility of sharing lecturers. However, this would have to be balanced against increased travel costs between both institutions.
	3. To be merged and placed in one of the existing locations.	Cost will depend on whether the host government of the merged institution is prepared to provide the extra facilities that will be required.

Institution	Options for policy	Remarks
ESAMI	To be expanded to serve the whole of the African region, in co-operation with IDEP.	It may be necessary to decentralize courts by holding some in collaboration with other regional institutions in various locations.
<u>Earth Resources</u>		
RECTAS, RCSSMRS, and CRTO	To remain as separate institutions.	Member States would have to renew and honour their commitments and host governments may have to provide extra support until more support can be mobilized from member States.
ARSC and AAC	To be merged and placed in one location.	The structure of the merged institution, its functions and the composition of its governing authority would have to reflect the two but related activities of cartography and remote sensing.
ESAMRDC and CAMRDC	To remain as separate institutions for a two-year period after which the situation should be reviewed.	The review would consider whether the two institutions have been able to mobilize the huge capital needed (about \$20 million in each case) to make them effective. Otherwise they should be merged.
ARCT, ARCEDEM, ARSO, OAPI, ESARIPO	To remain as separate institutions.	Member States would have to renew and honour their commitments and host governments may have to provide extra support until more resources can be mobilized from member States.
AIHTTR	To remain as a separate institution to see whether present re-organization and new commitments by host country will make it more viable.	Potential member States should be encouraged to join. Situation to be reviewed after two years.
ARSCE	1. To be merged with ARCT 2. To be placed close to Centre régional d'énergie solaire CRES (Kamako).	Cost will depend on whether the host government can provide the extra facilities that will be required. Cost will depend on what facilities are provided by host governments and the economy of proximity to a well established and internationally supported regional energy centre.

Institution	Options for policy	Remarks
<u>ARSCE (contd.)</u>		
	3. To be merged with CRES	Since CRES is not an ECA-sponsored institution, this would depend on consultations and negotiations with the founding body of CRES and the host government.
<u>Transport and Communications</u>		
Port Management Associations	To remain as separate institutions	Member States would have to renew and honour their commitments.
Trans-African Highways (TAHA and TEAHA)	Separate secretariats to be dissolved and functions to be taken over by an ECA Trans-African Highways Bureau.	The ECA secretariat will liaise with national offices responsible for the national sectors of the Trans-African Highways.
AATPO and FACC	To remain as separate institutions.	FACC should establish mechanism for sub-contracting trade matters to AATPO.
AATA	To remain as a separate institution with ECA as secretariat.	No independent secretariat should be established until the ECA Executive Secretary is satisfied that it can be viable.
<u>EAU-sponsored Institutions</u>		
PAPU, PATU, SCSA, AFCAC, UAR, PANA	To remain as separate institutions.	EAU Secretary-General to establish more effective mechanism for surveillance and co-ordination of their activities.
<u>Other Regional or Subregional Institutions not sponsored by ECA or EAU</u>		
	ECA and EAU to encourage greater collaboration between ECA- and EAU-sponsored institutions and institutions not sponsored by them.	Where mergers are desirable between ECA- and EAU-sponsored institutions and other African multinational institutions, ECA and EAU to enter into consultations and negotiations with the founding bodies of the latter institutions.

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Options for policy</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>ECA Co-ordination Machinery</u>	To be established within the cabinet of the Executive Secretary of ECA.	Programme of institutions to be reviewed by ECA before submission to respective governing bodies.
<u>OAU Co-ordination Machinery</u>	To be established within the cabinet of the OAU Secretary-General.	Ensure surveillance to be exercised over the programmes of institutions and attention drawn to possible areas of useful collaboration with other subregional and regional institutions.



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MAPPING SITUATION IN AFRICA

Introduction

1. More than ever before, many countries of the Third World have great need for the use of maps in the implementation of their development policies, plans and programmes. This is so because the planning, exploration, exploitation and rational utilization of their natural endowments are, to a great extent, dependent upon the availability of accurate, relevant and reliable scientific data, most of which can be depicted in the form of maps. Many African countries which are the greatest victims of economic backwardness among the Third World countries suffer from the dearth of such data, quantitatively and qualitatively, or are «importers» of these pre-requisites for meaningful economic planning and development. Among the factors that are responsible for Africa's economic backwardness are the low level of technological development and lack of technical know-how.
2. Although Africa is believed to possess many natural resources, these have either remained untapped for lack of information on their location, type, extent and size or are poorly developed and managed. There is, therefore,

a greater need today than in the past to assess the mapping situation in Africa with a view to identifying gaps which are still to be filled, in quality and quantity and, enhancing the quality and reliability of the inputs from accurate and up-to-date maps to the development planning process.

Data sources and attendant limitations on scope of the paper

3. This paper is inevitably being limited, in scope, to mapping situation in Africa at topographical scales 1:50,000, 1:100,000, 1:200,000 and 1:250,000 because of the following reasons:

- (a) the present financial crisis in the United Nations has limited the number of field missions to countries of member States to collect relevant data;
- (b) questionnaires, specifically designed to collect relevant data for the assessment, were not returned; and
- (c) the country reports from member States on status of their mapping, sure and reliable source of information, had not been received at the time of writing the report.

4. In spite of these shortcomings, the risk has been taken to produce this paper on the mapping situation in Africa at topographical scale, based on available material and information at the secretariat's disposal.

The data are mainly from three sources:

- (a) A map CART-M-67-27 based on a study by the Cartography and Remote Sensing Unit of the secretariat in 1967;
- (b) World Cartography Vol. XVII, 1983; and
- (c) Fair-drawn topo index sheets of the Atlases of the Cartographic Inventory for Africa (1984).

5. The data and information on different topographicals in respect of the countries for which these are available have been extracted from these sources and shown in the attached table (see table annexed).

6. Columns 2 and 3 of the table contain information on the area 1/ of each country (in square kilometres) and its population 1/ respectively. Columns 4 to 7 present, in bar chart form, the percentages of each country's total areas covered by topographical maps at the indicated scales.

7. Until reliable and/or up-to-date data in respect of the mapping situation in each African country can be obtained, one can at best estimate roughly the percentage coverage of the whole continent, at the different topo scales, have been achieved. As the available maps, at the present time in majority of these countries need considerable up-dating for their usefulness for planning purposes, it suffices to come to the conclusion that Africa has inadequate map coverage at development planning scales of its land surface. Besides the obsolescence of such maps, there are other defects such as quality of the controls on which they had been based, methodology of the production, skills and expertise available at time of production etc which detract from their usefulness as planning tools for development.

8. Based on the simple mathematical formula of averages, the percentage coverage (p_q), for any of these scales, can be computed from the following:

$$p_q = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{r=n} p_r A_{T_r}}{\sum_{r=1}^{r=n} A_{T_r}}$$

1/ Annex

Where A_{T_r} = Total area of the country;

p_r = Percentage coverage at indicated scale for the country concerned;

and $p_q \times 100$ = Figure for the coverage.

9. Confining ourselves to the information contained in the table, these work out as follows^{1/}:

- (a) At 1:50,000, the coverage is 29%
- (b) At 1:100,000, the coverage is 21%
- (c) At 1:200,000, the coverage is, 43%
- (d) At 1:250,000, the coverage is, 36%

10. Because of the incompleteness of the information in respect of all the 51 independent African countries, and of the little reliability that can be placed on some of the data and information available, these estimates of percentage map coverages at the indicated topographical scales should be taken with a grain of salt.

Conclusion

11. If we assume that a mapping coverage of 60 to 100 per cent of any country at any of the topo scales listed in the table can be regarded as fairly good, and in addition include those for which no information was available from any of the three sources listed in the foot-note, it is easily seen that at each of the topo scales, except perhaps 1:50,000, the mapping situation in Africa falls far short of its needs for meaningful planning and development.

^{1/} Excluding Namibia, Reunion, South Africa and Western Sahara.

12. As the scope of this paper has been unavoidably confined to the status of medium scale mapping in Africa due to lack of relevant data, it is hoped that it will engender most interest among the national mapping agencies in the continent to furnish to the secretariat of the ECA information on the status of mapping in their countries.

13. Sources of information which made it possible to compile the data in the table annexed to this paper are gracefully acknowledged.



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STANDARDIZATION OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR
1:50,000 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP FOR AFRICA

1. Among the topics on the agenda for the present Conference, is that concerning the standardization of specifications for topographical maps in Africa. Experience has shown that any time prior to the exercise to standardize the specifications of specific topographic map series or topical maps, studies had to be made of the existing map specifications. These studies examined such questions as the need to standardize, technical implications as a result of possible changes in methods of map preparation taking into account costs and the psychological impact on users.

2. Example of such an exercise is the amount of work that was put into conceiving the specification for the International Map of the World at the millionth scale. The document entitled "Standardization of Technical Specifications for Basic Topographical Maps in Africa" (E/ECA/NRD/CART/10) was a joint effort of the African Association of Cartography and the ECA. It contained tables of specimen symbols extracted from a wide range of maps of African countries. Care was taken for the maps to be as representative as possible of:

- (a) various specifications currently in use;
- (b) various African geographical regions; and
- (c) social groupings.

The team which prepared the main working document extracted as many symbols as possible so as to provide the group of experts with a wide range of symbols from which to choose those they considered useful in the compilation of a suitable standardized set of specifications for Africa. The document was studied by a group of experts at their meeting in December 1985; it made mention of attempts made by groups of countries and agencies to present a standardized specification for topographic maps for Africa. The paper discussed exhaustively the difficulties brought about by not having a common specifications for maps in Africa. This took into account fundamental pre-requisites which have to be sorted out prior to the adoption of common specifications. The paper as well as the experts recognized that African cartography was fragmented as a result of practices inherited from colonial

era. Furthermore, it recognized the need to work towards meaningful international co-operation and African unity in particular.

3. As it is mentioned in the report of the meeting of the group of experts, the document discussed both the mathematical aspects of cartography which provide the framework for map preparation. The experts studied the two parts of the principal document. In addition other documents were submitted which helped the group to direct all its attention to Africa's needs rather than be influenced by the traditions and sectoral interests.

4. Looking back at traditions and sectoral interests, it is necessary to mention some of the assumed problems the experts examined, and which assisted them to appreciate the magnitude of the task before them. Briefly the problems are:

- (i) the question of change from established practices in each country;
- (ii) the change of symbols which may result in additional costs in the purchase or making those symbols which the country has not used before;
- (iii) the question whether manufacturers of stick-on symbols may agree to produce symbols African countries need;
- (iv) related to the above, concerns suitable cutters used in scribing, prescribed printing inks, type faces, the size of printing materials etc, etc.

Having examined those and other problems, the experts found favour in arguments that supported standardization. Notable among these were the advantages to be derived from uniformity of standards permitting wider usage of maps for projects that cross frontiers; forging a unified African cartographic conceptualism. With regard to fears of suppliers of drawing and reproduction tools and materials refusing to comply, their fears were allayed by the fact that, on the contrary, the manufacturers of such materials would instead welcome the standardization due to the opportunities provided by a wider market.

5. In the course of its deliberation, the group decided to deal with aspects for the standardization of specifications for the 1:50,000 map series and deferred that of the 1:250,000 scale till a later date.

6. The meeting recommended ^{1/} that this Conference endorse the adoption of the proposed set of symbols and that the ECA should collaborate with national cartographic institutions for the purpose of producing a printed specimen. Nevertheless, it is expected that fruitful comments will come out of the Conference and the recommended conventional signs and symbols for 1:50,000 map series will be approved for application.

^{1/} Report of the meeting of the group of experts (E/ECA/HRD/CART/15).



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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE OBSERVANCE OF 1986 AS
«YEAR OF CARTOGRAPHY IN AFRICA»

1. The Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (UNRCCA) which was held in Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt, from 28 February to 7 March 1983 adopted its Resolution 13 (V) which, among other things:

- (a) Recommended «that all African countries intensify their efforts towards the standardization of geographical names in their respective countries»;
- (b) Requested «the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in collaboration with the African Association of Cartography, to sensitize member States through the organization of seminars in each of the existing divisions and to assist African member States which have not yet set up national geographical names committees to do so.»

2. The ECA Conference of Ministers, at its 229th meeting, held at the Commission's headquarters in Addis Ababa on 2 May 1983, endorsed the report of the 5th United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (UNRCCA) and all the resolutions contained therein and, by

virtue of operative paragraph 7 of its Resolution 476 (XVIII) 1/, declared 1986 as «The Year of Cartography in Affica » The proclamation was further endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly late in 1984. In 1984, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) conveyed the message in the first part of the operative paragraph of the resolution of the ECA Conference of Ministers, to the Secretary-General of the Organiation of African Unity (OAU) for the implementation of the OAU Council of Ministers. Subsequently, the Forty-First (41st) Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, held in Addis Ababa, from 25 February to 5 March 1985, adopted Resolution CM/Res.983 (XLI) 2/ declaring 1986 as the «Year of Cartography in Africa».

3. Following these actions and, in order to ensure effective administrative and technical preparations for the activities to mark the Year, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Secretary-General of the OAU, formally ratified in June 1985, the appointment of a Regional Organizing Committee whose composition is as follows:

Chairman:	Mr. M'Funi Tshiamanyanu, Director of ESCAS Department, (OAU)
Co-Chairman:	Mr. Funso Olujohungbe, Chief, Cartography & Remote Sensing Unit (ECA)
1st Vice-Chairman:	Dr. Chedly Fezzani, Secretary-General of the African Association of Cartography (AAC)
2nd Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Asfaw Fanta, General Manager, Ethiopian Mapping Agency
Member:	Mr. B. Kabiyo, Secretary-General, African Remote Sensing Council (ARSC)
Member:	Mr. J. Abia, President, Commission for Geodesy in Africa
Secretary:	Mr. E. Kasaija Nyakana, Cartographic Affairs Officer (ECA)

1/ See Annex 1

2/ See Annex 2

4. The Committee, among others, was charged with responsibilities that will lead to the attainment of the following goals:

- (a) establishment of national cartographic institutions where they do not exist as a positive step in implementing and achieving the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action;
- (b) strengthening of national surveying, mapping and remote sensing departments, as well as all other institutions engaged in resources development and conservation;
- (c) improvement of cartographic literacy among all nationals;
- (d) arousing the awareness of all citizens of the need to identify, locate precisely, develop, conserve, rationally utilise and protect from greed and unreasonable external exploitation of our natural resources endowment;
- (e) education of our young generation in the appropriate methods of surveying and mapping as an input into other fields of study and research aimed at judicious exploitation and development of our natural resources; and
- (f) more importantly for our planners and decision-makers to allocate adequate financial resources to surveying and mapping, including remote sensing in their national budgets.

Activities of the Regional Organizing Committee for the Year of Cartography in Africa

5. In pursuance of its mandate, the Committee held its inaugural meeting on 7 June 1985 at which it took the decision that each member Government of the OAU and ECA should be urged to set up National Committees to undertake such activities as they considered worthwhile to commemorate auspiciously the Year. Each National Committee, whose composition was left to the discretion of the government concerned, was expected among other undertakings, to:

- (a) implement resolution 476 (XVIII) of the ECA Conference of Ministers and resolution CM/Res. 983(XLI) of the OAU Council of Ministers proclaiming 1986 as the Year of Cartography in Africa (YCA-86);

- (b) Serve as a focal point for the activities of the Regional and National Organizing Committees for the Year;
- (c) Formulate and be responsible for the organization of the activities drawn up for the commemoration of the Year; and
- (d) Conduct publicity campaigns at global and continental level.

6. From the time of the inaugural meeting to end of March 1986, the Committee held two other meetings which were devoted exclusively to mapping out strategies that would bring home to the general public, decision and policy-makers alike the message of the Year which is «Cartography and Remote Sensing for Development in Africa».

7. On 27 March, 1986, the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, sent notes verbales (ESCAS/EA.12/336.86) to the Ministers of Foreign/External Affairs of all member States either through their missions in Socialist Ethiopia or directly, inviting their attention to the Resolutions 476 (XVIII) and CM/Res.983 (XLI) of the ECA and OAU Conference of Ministers respectively on the Year of Cartography in Africa and calling upon them to establish effective collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa Executive Secretary to ensure the success of the activities for the Year as well as a realization of the intended objectives.

8. At its meeting on 5 May 1986, the Regional Organizing Committee, in addition to reviewing steps that had been taken towards the commemoration of the Year at regional and national levels, mapped out a programme of work to ensure its maximum impact and success, and also approved the text of an Africa-wide joint press release by the OAU Secretary-General and the ECA Executive Secretary. On 9 May 1986, the Year was officially and auspiciously launched in the office of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity through the joint press release which was subsequently given a wide publicity throughout Africa.

9. In July 1986, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa sent circular letters to all the Heads of Survey Institutions/Departments of the African Governments, urging them to get personally involved in the organization of their national committees which were commissioned to line up befitting activities to mark the Year.

10. The programmed activities of the Regional Organizing Committee were only partially achieved because of the financial crisis which hit the United Nations and which resulted in serious curtailment of planned missions to assist some national committees in enhancing their performance. Notwithstanding this setback, full advantage had been taken of the few missions that were undertaken to member countries such as Popular Republic of Benin, Republics of Mali, Kenya and Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Kingdom of Swaziland to appeal strongly to the heads of the Survey and Mapping Organizations to make a success of the Year by engaging in worthwhile activities within their means. Noteworthy among such missions were three (two to the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi, Kenya,) and the third to the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys, Ile-Ife (Nigeria) at which the Executive Secretary of the ECA himself urged the representatives of the contracting member States attending the meetings of the Governing Council's of the two Centres to ensure that their Governments establish, without further delay, national committees and celebrate, under an atmosphere of pomp and pageantry, the «Year of Cartography and Remote Sensing for Economic Development in Africa». Worthy of mention also is the communication which reached the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa from the Secretary-General of the African Association of Cartography that regular contacts were maintained with members of the Association, in particular those in the North African sub-region, to do everything possible to justify the event.

11. Although national committees were requested to submit to the secretariat of the Conference reports on their activities (on-going and/or planned) no response was received as at the time of writing this report.

This report concerns mainly the activities of the Regional Organizing Committee in so far as the implementation of the aforementioned resolutions are concerned and, therefore, is without prejudice to other summary reports which representatives of member States here present at this Conference might wish to render.

ANNEX 1

476 (XVIII) Development of cartographic services in AfricaThe Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, held at Cairo, Egypt, from 28 February to 7 March 1982 and the resolutions adopted by the Conference,

Conscious of the urgent need to strengthen cartographic institutions in the member States as the services required of them constitute the bedrock for the exploration and inventorying of their national resources,

Noting with satisfaction that the resolutions of the aforementioned Conference are consistent with the tenets of the Monrovia Strategy for the economic development of Africa and the Lagos Plan of Action,

Mindful of the crucial role which modern space geodesy plays in the accurate and rapid fixation of control points which are basic to the preparation of maps and charts and which in turn are the pre-requisites for effective planning and execution of development projects,

Bearing in mind that United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa provide a forum for the transfer of the technology essential for the development of cartographic capabilities as well as for facilitating the exchange of experience including assisting the Economic Commission for Africa in the formulation of its programme of work,

1. Endorses the report of the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa and the resolutions contained therein;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa in 1986 and requests the Economic and Social Council to establish systematic and effective collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa in order to provide budgetary backstopping in the organization of future regional cartographic conferences;

3. Invites member States which are yet to render their full support to the regional centres for cartography and remote sensing to do so, thereby justifying their faith in technical co-operation among African countries;

4. Calis upon the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Collaborate with the African Association of Cartography to undertake an assessment of the training requirements of each member State in the various fields in cartography as recommended in resolution 6 (V) of the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa;

(b) Publish a directory of cartographic training centres in Africa which would form a basis for possible regionalization of certain national cartographic centres;

5. Urges member States to give moral, political and material support to the African Doppler Survey project and to make available all relevant data at their disposal for the establishment of regional and subregional African geodetic data banks;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to encourage member States and interested bodies to give financial support to the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing for the execution of the African Doppler Survey project;

7. Endorses in particular resolution 13 (V) of the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa on the declaration of a year for cartography in Africa, and accordingly declares 1986 as «The Year of Cartography in Africa»;

8. Further requests the Executive Secretary to convene during 1983 a meeting of all regional and subregional organizations in Africa with responsibility for surveying, mapping and remote sensing matters with a view to harmonizing their structure so as to ensure their viability and effectiveness.

229th meeting

2 May 1983.

ANNEX 2

CM/RES.983 (XLI) Resolution on the Year of Cartography in Africa

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its 41st Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 25 February to 5 March 1985,

Having noted that cartography and remote sensing techniques are the bedrock of a planned economy and form the basis for natural resources inventory, exploration, exploitation and rational utilization which are the essential ingredients for the dynamic, economic and social development of Africa,

Mindful of the urgent need to take positive actions towards the strengthening of national cartographic and related institutions through provision of the required budgets and recognition;

1. NOTES with satisfaction the steps already taken by the ECA Conference of Ministers to proclaim 1986 Year of Cartography in Africa;
2. ENDORSES the principle behind the declaration of the Year of Cartography by the African Association of Cartography and, accordingly, proclaims 1986 as the 4 Year of Cartography in Africa;
3. REQUESTS the Secretary-General a.i. of the OAU to establish effective collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA with a view to ensuring the success of activities for the Year and to take necessary actions that will ensure the realization of the intended objectives;
4. URGES Member States to give all necessary support to regional and national organizing committees as well as to activities planned for the commemoration of the Year of Cartography in their respective countries.